# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THEN AND NOW.-It will be remembere that immediately after the election of RICHARI BRODHEAD to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylva nian, edited by John W. Forney, was warm in its laudations of that gentleman. Since that event, the Pennsylvanian has discovered that Mr. Brodhead is not a Buchanan man, and op posed the election of Mr. Forney to the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, and now speaks of him as "the latest infliction of me diocrity, malignity, and meanness, upon the United States Senate!" The quarrel between the Cass men and the Buchanan men in Penn sylvania is characterized by great bitternes and acerbity, and the above-quoted language may be regarded as a specimen of the feeling which prevails. Under these circumstances. we apprehend that the views of the Cincinnat Enquirer will be heeded by the Democratic National Convention, and a new man selected in preference to either of these gentlemen. \*

THE DEMOCRACY-ITS DUTIES AND DAN-GERS.—The Augusta Age, the State paper of Maine, has an article on the above subject. It inculcates an adherence to the "present position, platform, and attitude of the Democratic party, without change, modification, or abatement." "It must not degenerate into a mere ONE-IDEA party, whether of union or disunionof intervention or non-intervention-of slavery restriction or slavery extension; as each and all would be equally fatal."

"The pretext that the Union is in imminent danger, and needs a special salvation beyond the power of the Democratic party, as at presen organized, to afford, is the invention of dema-gogues, devised for the continuation of the slavery agitation, in order to advance their own po litical and selfish ends. Beyond a few infected localities in the South, there never existed any pretence of a necessity or justification for party amalgamation on this ground; and even in of the timbe, had a every state in the time, a state in the time, a state in the time, a state in the compromise measures of the last Con-

It sees "no occasion for thrusting the Compromise offensively in the face of the Democracy of any portion of the Union-no occasion for any effort to impart to a pledged support of that measure (which is best supported by be ing let alone) a factitious importance, magnifying it into a fundemental article of the party creed, to override and outweigh everything else and making it, moreover, a touchstone of De mocracy, and condemns any attempt on the part of members of Congress to establish a new platform or creed, which it says will be received as an act of wanton interference in matters beyond their jurisdiction, and treated and repudiated as such."

We judge, from the above, that the Democra cy of Maine do not view the Compromise measures as the perfection of human wisdom. \*

VIRGINIA ELECTION .- In eighty-two counties heard from, which gave General Taylor a net majority of 264 in 1848, Johnson (Dem.) now gets about 5,300. Democratic gain thus far is an aggregate majority of about 7,000. The Richmond Times says:

We are informed of the election of 48 Democrats and 38 Whigs in the House of Delegates, and of 24 Democrats and 11 Whigs to

ers on his way to Spain, has been pardoned by the Queen of Spain. Mrs. Ophelia P. Talbot, his mother, addressed a letter to President Fill-

"On the 17th instant, Mr. Webeter, Secre tary of State, addressed a letter to Mrs. Talbot, at New Orleans, congratulating her that the Queen of Spain, to whom he had despatch-ed her letter, through the Spanish Minister at Washington, had not only pardoned her son, but had funished him also from her private purse the means to return speedily to his

#### NATIONAL CALAMITY. BURNING OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Our whole city is intensely excited by the great calamity which has just fallen upon the Capitol. The Library of Congress, with its rich collection of valuable books, public documents, precious manuscripts, paintings, busts medals, and other works of art, is in ashes The loss to the nation is great, and, to a certain extent, irreparable. This was probably, on the whole, the best library in the United States; it was enriched by the choice collechad been an object of deep interest and regard to successive intelligent committees of Con-gress, who were intrusted with the duty of

superintending its management, and adding annually to its treasures. During the sessions of Congress, the beautiful hall of the Library was the daily resort of the lovers of letters, science, and art from every State of the Union, and from foreign lands, where they always met with the kindest attentions from the gentlemanly Librarian and his assistants. who never failed to open to visiters all the objects which would serve to gratify their taste, curiosity, and intelligence.

The Captain of the Capitol Police opened the

doors of the Capitol at about six o'clock on Wednesday morning, when all things appeared to be safe. About eight o'clock, the smell of fire convinced him that something was wrong and on opening the door, a portion of the library was found to be on fire, and the flames spread with great rapidity. Great efforts were all classes of our citizens, to save the Library but in regard to the books, papers, and works of art, which occupied the main hall, their efforts were without success. A large portion of the contents of the smaller room is reported as saved, though not without damage. The late hour the night preceding, so that they arrived late, and much time was lost in bring ing the engines to a position which would

We have been told that about thirty-five thousand volumes of books have been de stroyed, the estimate being derived from the number saved, the contents of the Library being about fifty-five thousand volumes. A also perished. Of these, were portraits of the first five Presidents, by Stuart, an original porhist his Presidents, by Stuart, an original por-trait of Columbus, a second portrait of Colum-bus, one of Peyton Randolph, one of Baron Steuben, one of Baron De Kalb, with a fine picture of Cortez and one of Judge Hanson, of Maryland. The fine busts of Jefferson, Lafayette, and General Taylor, with a bronze one of Washington by Mills.

require a large amount; and we hope, when this amount shall have been expended, all will be done that can be done by human invention to preserve the Library of the Nation.

STATE OFFICERS OF NEW YORK .- The Stat Court of Appeals: H. S. Randall, Secretary of State: John C. Wright, Comptroller; H. Fitz-bugh, Canal Commissioner; Henry Storms, State Prison Inspector; Levi S. Chatfield, At-

slaves into that State for the purpose of sale.

For the National Era. SHE HATH FALLEN.

On her chain of life is rust. On her spirit wing is dust She hath let the spoiler in She hath mated her with sin, She hath opened wide the door. Crime has passed the threshold o'er. Wherefore has she gone astray? Stood Temptation in her way. With its eyes so glittering bright Clothed in angel robes of white

Once a lamb within the fold, Stranger voices lured her thence In her spotless innocence. Woe-she had not strength to keen With the Shepherd of the sheep For the fleece, so spotless white Hence became the hue of night And she stood in her despair. Bleating for the Shepherd's care

Woc-that none might lead her back From the bloodhounds on her track. Hunger prowled about her path. With a wild hyena laugh; Scorn came leaping from its lair With defiant growl and stare; And she grappled, all in vain With the fangs of Want and Pain Hope and Mercy shut the gate On this heart so desolate

So she turned again to Sin! Resting on her life a stain, Deeper than the brand of Cain. Heard she not a pitying tone Weeping in her shame alone In her anguish bore a part None to hold a beacon light Up before her darkened sight?

No: the altar was not there, For a canting priesthood's prayer; She hath fallen! let her die, Said the Levite, passing by So she turned again to Sin-What has she to lose or win Sisters there is work to do.

Aching from the Tempter's dart. Sore and weary with its pain. Shall be bound and healed again. Till no more defiled by Sin. Like the pardoned Magdalen. Kneeling in repentance sweet, She may wash the Saviour's feet With hor tears, that, while they roll, Blot the sin-stain from the soul Do ve ask for your reward? Blessed they who serve the Lord.

### LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

anal around the Falls-Interests of the Great West-Kossuth Invited to Cincinnati-Irish Exiles' Meet-CINCINNATI, December 16, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: A vigorous movement is in progress, by th steamboat owners, merchants, and others in-terested in St. Louis, Louisville, and this place, to have the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river at the falls removed. It is well known that the Louisville and Portland canal only partially overcomes these difficulties, being too contracted to admit large boats, such as known that the Louisville and Portland canal are now built, and the tolls being so heavy as to be burdensome. This has, to some extent, it is said, been rendered necessary by the great cost of the work, which though only about two miles in length, was, from the nature of the miles in length, was, from the nature of the rocky ground, of difficult construction, and has rocky ground, of difficult construction. general ground of complaint, and petitions to both Houses of Congress are now in circulation, have received, (and I have received so many.) asking that the Government will purchase all every flower of consolation which the ladie private stock in the present canal, and abolish the tolls, making the passage free; and that an appropriation may be made, sufficient to construct another on the opposite side of the river, capable of receiving the largest vessels built on the construct another on the opposite side of the river, capable of receiving the largest vessels built on the construction of New York have thrown on my thorny way, rushes with double force to my memory. I feel so happy in this memory—there is a solemn tranquillity about my mind; but in such a successful construction of the appropriation may be made, sufficient to construct another on the opposite side of the river, capable of receiving the largest vessels built on the Western waters. The locks in the present canal admit boats no larger than 185 feet in length, and of 700 tons burden, while steam-boats of from 250 to 300 feet are now frequently built. In my last letter, I spoke of a new steamer building here, of 300 feet. Since that, I have seen a description of one of yet grander dimensions, building at Louisville, of 345 feet length. The memorial of the Cincinnati Chamber of

Commerce presents some valuable statistics in urging the importance of this subject. It appears that the amount of tolls paid in the twenty years the present canal has been in opethat Cincinnati pays \$60,000 annually. It is shown that \$65,000,000 in-value of commerce passes the Falls annually, and is affected injuri-ously by the insufficiency of the canal, high tolls, extra treights, extra insurance, and damage and loss. The commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is rapidly increasing; every year adds to the resources and trade of the Great West, and a policy looking with comprehensive aim to its prospective wants ought to be pursued. The memorialists hold this enterprise to be one of national interest, and look to Congress as having the right to remove the obstructions complained of. It is a shame that while millions of money are very expectations. structions complained of. It is a shame that while millions of money are yearly expended by Congress for the protection and extension the fatalism of a Christian who trusts with unhave been so long neglected.

I see it stated that the bids lately made for

furnishing and setting the marble alone for the addition to the Capitol at Washington vary from \$1,500,000 to \$2,300,000, and that the addition to the Capitol at Washington vary from \$1,500,000 to \$2,300,000, and that the whole cost of the improvements will be about five millions! While such sums are spent in the emotion subsides, the calmness of reflection decorating the Capitol of a Republic, the Government is too poor to spend one-half the sum in removing the absolute impediments to the nation's commerce. Whatever may be the result of these applications, it is certain that were correct and liberal views of the wants of the mighty West to prevail with our legislators, and Passident-making and political squabbling.

Will but strengthen a, will but strengthen a, will be cause, ladies, I place it in your hands. I bestow on your motherly and sisterly cares, the hopes of Europe's oppressed nations—the hopes of civil, political, social, and religious liberty. Oh, let me entreat you, with the brief and stammering words of a warm heart, overto take up less of their time, to the neglect of the substantial interests of the country, they

Our City Council has passed a resolution inviting Kossuth to visit the city, and through a committee have sent a letter assuring him of a cordial welcome. Two public meetings of the citizens have been held for the same purpose—the last, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on last Saturday evening, was a large and enthusiastic one. It was addressed by W. M. Corry, Bellamy Storer, Cassius M. Clay, and others. The resolutions were read by Judge Hoadley, and are strong in approval and eulogy of Kossuth. An additional resolution was adopted, declaring as the sense of the meeting "that the true policy of the United States was to adopt the principles of non-intervention, as defined in the letters and specches of Louis Kosdefined in the letters and speeches of Louis Kossuth." There can be no doubt that, should Kossuth visit us, he will receive a most enthusi-

gher, and others. A memorial to the President has been adopted, setting forth, in clear, dignihas been adopted, setting forth, in clear, dignified, and forcible language, the reasons for the request, and asking him to interfere with the British Government for their release. This document is now in circulation, and it is

Your correspondent CURRENTE CALAMO has given a very truthful account of the improvements of a few years past in our city, but has not told haif the truth. I feel tempted to enlarge upon the subject, and pursue the work he has commenced, but must defer it for some future time.

This is the coldest day this winter. At 6 A. M. the mercury stood at 8 degrees below zero, and all day it has been but a few degrees torney General; W. J. McAlpine, State Engineer; and James H. Cook, Treasurer.

The vote in Mr. Chatfield's case was four in favor of giving him the certificate, and one (Mr. Morgan, Secretary of State,) against it.

In the Legislature of Georgia, on the 3d in the Legislature of Muscogee county, of Muscogee county, their goods, for fear of a continued and severe fears. Yours,

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO THE LADIES.

New York. December 20, 1851. The scene in Metropolitan Hall was one of high interest and enthusiasm, the immense Hall being filled with some three thousand persons, of whom there were estimated to be

Shortly after 2 o'clock Judge Edmonds, apnearing on the stage, said, "As Governor Kosouth and his family enter the room, the audience are requested to rise."

At 21/2 clock, Kossuth entered the stage, accompanied by Madame Kossuth, Madame Pulzsky, M. Pulzsky, Col. Berzenczey, and several other officers of his suite, the Mayor, Rev. Mr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Hon. George Bancroft, together with a number of ladies. The whole audience arose and cheered vehe-

The Hon. George Bancroft then made a brief and very eloquent address, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, in a brief address to the great advocate of Liberty, in the name of the Ladies of New York.

Governor Kussuth then spoke as follows:

I would I were able to answer that call. I would I were able conveniently to fill the place which your kindness has assigned to me; but really I am in despair. I do not know how many times I have spoken within the last fourteen days in New York. Permit me to make some few remarks which are suggested to my mind by what has been stated. were pleased to say that Austria was blind to merit of Austria. Austria would have been very glad to bury me, if not in the cold grave of death, at least in the equally cold grave of moral inactivity. But the Emperor of Turkey took courage at the interference of America; and notwithstanding all the reclamations of Austria, I am free—restored to life, because restored to daty and activity. If Austria would not have murdered down the very existence of my nation, it is true I should have vanished out of the memory of man. It is a curious fate which I have. Perhaps there never was a man in the would who was so fond of trangoillity as I am; and perhaps no

forever, if necessary, when duty calls. Ladies, worn out as I am, still I am glad, very glad in-deed, that it is the ladies of New York who have condescended to listen to my farewell. This my farewell cannot, will not be eloquent. When, in the midst of a busy day, the watchful cares of a guardian angel throws some flowers of joy in the thorny way of man, he gathers them up with thanks, a cheerful thrill quivers through his heart, like the melody of an Æolian harp; but the earnest duties of life soon claim his attention and his cares. The melodious thrill dies away, and on he must go, and on he goes, joyless, cheerless, and cold, every fibre of his heart bent to the earnest duties of the day. But when the hard work of the day is done, and the stress of mind for a moment subsides, then the heart again claims its right, and the tender fingers of our memory gather up again the violets of joy which the guardian angel threw in our way, and we look at them with so much joy, we cherish them as we are not noisy not eloquent, we are silent. I scarcely can speak. You know, ladies, that it is not the deepest feelings which are the loudest. [Loud applause.] And, besides, I have to say farewell to New York! This is a sorrowful word. What immense hopes are linked in my memory in this word New York-

hopes of resurrection for my down-trodden father-land—hopes of liberation for oppressed nations on the European continent! Will the expectations which the mighty out-burst of New York's young and generous heart foreshadowed, be realized? Will these hopes fulfilled, or will the ray of consolation which New York east on the dark night of my father land—will it pass away like an electric flash? Oh, could I cast one single glance into the book of futurity! No; God forgive me this impious wish. It is He who hid the future from man, and what He does is well done. It were not good for man to know his destiny. subside, if we were assured of the failure or success of our aims. [Applause.] It is because we do not know the future, that we retain our the fatalism of a Christian who trusts with un-wavering faith in the boundless goodness of a of foreign commercial agents abroad, breakwaters, lighthouses, &c., for our Eastern harbors, the Western rivers and lakes should me in the hour of my farewell, one thing is almost indispensable to me—and that is, the as-surance that the sympathy I have met with to take up less of their time, to the neglect of the substantial interests of the country, they would be granted.

Our City Council has passed a resolution in-

Kossuth visit us, he will receive a most enthusiastic and heartfelt welcome by all parties and classes, except the priests and leaders (not the members) in the Roman Catholic Church.

A meeting has been held here in behalf of the Irish exiles, Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meangher, and others. A most of the Irish exiles, Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meangher, and others. inclinations, affections, and thoughts. Eastern y lived and walked, you are astonished to find that nature is as it was five thousand years ago, and that the cedars still grow on her boundary, under the shadow of which the patriarchs were protected. You see the well just as Jacob saw it when Rachel gave drink to him and his camels. Everything—the aspect of nature, the habits, the customs, the social life of the people—is measured, not by centuries, but by thousands of years. The women of the East live as they lived in the time of the patriarchs, and they feel happy. Let them remain so, [applause.] Who can wish them more on earth than happiness? Nothing is more ridiculous than to pity those who feel happy. But such is the fact, that there is almost a religious regard paid to women in the East. No man dares to injure or to offend a woman there. He who would do so would be despised by all like a dog. That respect goes so far, that the lord does not dare raise the carpet of his lived and walked, you are astonished to find that nature is as it was five thousand years ago, and that the cedars still grow on her

harem's door, still less enter it, where a pair of a noble, a generous deed, before it dies. All slippers before the threshold tells him that a lady is in the room. [Applause.] Respect and reverence for women is the characteristic of the Orient. The Magyars are of Eastern stock, cast in Europe. We found all the bless ings of civilization in your ladies; but we con served for them the regard and reverence of our Oriental character. Nay, more than that: we carried these views into our institutions and into our laws. With us, the widow remains the head of the family, as the father was. As long as she lives she is the mistress of the property of her deceased husband. The chivalrous spirit of the nation supposes she will provide, with motherly care, for the wants of her children, and she remains in possession so long as she bears her deceased husband's name. The old Constitution of Hungary, which we re formed upon a democratic basis—it having been aristocratic—under that instrument the widow of a lord had the right to send her representative to the Parliament; and in the county elections of public functionaries, widows had right to vote alike with the men. Perhaps this chivalric character of my nation, so full of regard toward the fair sex, may somewhat commend my mission to the ladies of America. Our second particular claim is, that the source of all the misfortune which now weighs so heavily upon my bleeding father-land, is in two ladies—Catherine, of Russia and Sophia of Hapsburg, the ambitious mother of the young Nero, Francis Joseph. You know that one hundred and fifty years

ago, Charles the Twelfth, of Sweden, the bravest of the brave, foreseeing the growth of Russia, and fearing that it would oppress and You overwhelm civilization, ventured with a handful of men to overthrow the rising power of Ruslet me escape. Be assured that it was not the sia. After immortal deeds, and almost fabulous victories, one loss made him a refugee upon Turkish soil, like myself. But, happier than myself, he succeeded in persuading Turkey of the necessity of checking Russia in her overweening ambition, and in curtailing her growth. On went Mehemet Balzordsi with his Turks, and met Peter the Czar, and pent him up in a eorner, where there was no possibility of escape. There Mehemet held him with iron grasp till hunger came to his aid. But nature claimed her rights, and in a council of war it was de-cided to surrender to Mehemet. Then Catharine, who was present in the camp, appeared She was fair, and she was rich with a word of deep sorrow, the word "Farewell.

fond of trangolility as I am; and perhaps no man so fond of doing as much good as possible man so fond of doing as much good as possible mercy. She was fair, and she was rich with more worns and for annuality, it was a single moment of the worns and will be, "Duty;" and the pleasure and delight of the heart must wait, even the countries of the source flowed the stream growth. Out of this source flowed the stream of Russian growth. of Russian preponderance over the European continent; and down-trodden liberty, and the nameless sufferings of Poland and of my poor native land, are the dreadful fruits of Catharine's success on that day, cursed in the records of humanity. The second lady who will be cursed through all posterity, in her memory is Sophia, the mother of the present usurper of Hungary-she who had the ambitious dream to raise the limited power of a child upon the ruins of liberty, and on the neck of downtrodden nations. It was her ambition—the evil genius of the house of Hapsburg in the present day-which brought desolation upon us. I need only mention one fact to charac-terize what kind of a heart was in that cursed woman. On the anniversary of the day of Arad, where our martyrs bled, she came to the Court with a bracelet of rubies gathered together in so many roses as were numbered by the heads of the brave Hungarians who fell there, and declared it a gift which she joyfully pleasure she derived from the killing of those fallen land to get out of that iron grasp, or to get out of those bloody fangs, and become independent and free.

Our third particular claim is the behaviour of

our ladies during the last war. It is no wan-ton praise—it is a fact what I say—that, in my hard task to lead on the struggle, and to govern Hungary, 4 had no more powerful auxwill of the nation, than in the women of Hun-gary. [Applause.] You know that in ancient Rome, after the battle of Cannæ, which was won by Hannibal, the victor was afraid to come down to the very walls of Rome. The Senate called on the people spontaneously to sacrifice all their wealth on the altar of their fatherland, and the ladies were the first to do it. Every jewel, every ornament was brought forth, so much so that the tribune judged it necessary to pass a law prohibiting the ladies of Rome to wear jewelry or any silk dresses, in order that it might not appear the ladies of Rome had not, by their own choice, have done so. Now, we wanted in Hungary no such law. The women of Hungary brought all that they had. [Great applause.] You would have been astonished to see how, in the most wealthy houses of Hungary, if you were invited to dinner, you would be forced to eat soup with iron received. that it might not appear the ladies of Rome spoons; and when the wounded and the sick— and many of them we had, because we fought hard—when the wounded and sick were not so well provided as it would have been our duty and our pleasure to do, I ordered the Ministry and the respective public functionaries to take care of them. But the poor wounded went on suffering, and the Ministry went on slowly to provide for them. When I saw this, one single word was spoken to the ladies of Hungary, and in a few hours there was provision made for hundreds of thousands of sick. [Applause from the gentlemen present.] And I never met a single mother who would have withheld her son from sharing in the battle; but I have met many who ordered and commanded the children to fight for their father-land [Ap-plause.] I saw many and many brides who plause.] I saw many and many brides who urged on the bridegrooms to delay their day of

happiness till they would come back victorious from the battles of their father-land. Thus acted the ladies of Hungary. That country deserves to live; that country deserves to have a future left yet, which the women, as much as the men, love and cherish. plause.] But I have a stronger motive plause.] But I have a stronger motive than all these to claim your protecting sympathy for my country's cause. It is her nameless woe, nameless sufferings. In the name of that ocean of bloody tears, which the sacrilegious hand of the tyrant wrung from the eyes of the childless mothers, of the brides who beheld the hangman's sword between them and their wedding-day—in the name of all those mothers, wives, brides, danghters, and sisters, who, by thousands of thousands, weep over the graves of Magyars, so coar to their hearts, and weep the bloody tears of a patriot (as they all are) over the face of their beloved native land—in the name of all those torturing stripes with which the flogging hand of Austrian tyrants dared to outrage humanity in the womankind of my native land—in the name of that daily curse against Austria with which even the prayers of our women are mixed—in the name of the nameless sufferings of my own dear wife—[here the whole audience rose, and cheered vehemently]—the faithful companion of my life—of her, who for months and for months was hunted by my country's tyrants, like a noble deer, not having for months a moment's rest, to repose her wearied head in safety, and no hope, no support, no pro-tection, but at the humble threshold of the hard-working people, as noble and generous as they are poor—[applause]—in the name of my poor little children, who, so young, are scarcely conscious of their life, had already to learn what an Austrian prison is—in the name

this power you have. Use it, ladies, use it in behalf of your country's glory, and for the benefit of oppressed humanity; and when you meet with a cold calculator, who thinks by arithmetic when he is called to feel the wrongs of oppressed nations, convert him, ladies. Your smiles are commands; and the truth which pours forth instinctively from your hearts is mightier than the logic articulated by any scholar. The Peri, excluded from Paradise, brought many generous gifts to heaven in order to regain it. She brought the dying sigh of a patriot; the kiss of a faithful girl im-printed on the lips of her bridegroom distorted by the venom of the plague. She brought many other fair gifts; but the doors of Paradisc opened before her only when she brought with her the first prayer of a man converted to charity and brotherly love for his oppressed brethren and humanity. I have many tokens received of this brotherly love; and at the very moment of my entering this hall, I was informed of a circumstance which I consider so important as to beg permission to make, in respect to it, one single remark. I am told that one of the newspapers, with friendly and generous intention toward that cause which I ave the honor to plead before you, has pointed out as the success of my standing here, that there is a committee established out of such men, whose very share in that committee gives importance to it, and who are about to rai money for the purpose of revolutionizing Europe. My axiom is that of the Irish poet, "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." [Applause.] All that I claim is fair play; and that is the aim for which I claim the United States to become the executive power of the laws of Nature and of Nature's God. That is the aim for which I claim your generous public and private aid and sup-port. The revolutions in Europe will be made by the nations of Europe; but that they shall have fair play is what the nations of Europe expect from the protection of the United State f America. Remember the power which you have, and which I have endeavored to point out in a few brief words. Remember this, and form associations; establish ladies' committees to raise substantial aid for Hungary. Who could, who would refuse, when the melody of your voice is pleading the cause of my bleeding, my oppressed native land.

Now, ladies, I am worn out very much—so I

but she brought merry, and Russia over max. am like a wand ing oud. I would be wand in the law of the wand in the mer home. I have no home on earth! Here, at New York, I felt almost at home. But "Forward" is my call, and I must part. I part with the hope that the sympathy which I have met here is the trumpet sound of resurrection to my native land; I part with the hope that, having found here a short, transitory home, will bring me yet back to my own beloved home, that my ashes may yet mix with the dust of my native soil. Ladies, remember Hungary, and-

> The close of this speech was the signal for another outburst of applause.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, December 23, 1851. The steamer Baltic, of the Collins line, has arrived, having sailed from Liverpool on the

The Cambria reached Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of Monday, December 8th.

France.—The condition of affairs in this country had continued to attract the public attention throughout the whole of Europe.

It is now definitely ascertained that Louis

Napoleon has proved completely successful

The new Cabinet formed by Napoleon, and announced in his proclamation of the new order of things, is composed of the following

M. M. De Morny, Minister of the Interior. M. Fuld, Minister of Finance. M. Ronher, Minister of Justice M. Magne, Minister of Public Works M. Theo, Ducos, Minister of Marine.

M. Durnfle, Minister of Commerce. M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Fargot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
It may be said, in the President's language

that France has accepted the proposal he has Louis Napoleon calculated upon. The acquiescence of the people has been universal, but tacit. The opponents of the President have preferred the plan which he has proposed to the alternatives of anarchy or legitimacy. Very few persons can be found who sympathize with the Assembly, or who deny that the Pres-ident was forced by the continued intrigues of that body to choose between a surrender of his power, office, and liberty, and the more resolute course which he adopted.

Tranquillity was pretty well restored in Paris by the evening of Friday, the 5th in stant. On the following day, up-torn pave-ments and the shattered walls of houses were all that remained of the insurrection in and The Departments of Saone and Loire and

Alliers had been placed in a state of siege, but the disturbances which caused the act were insignificant. Everywhere, without an exception, the troops

have been successful.

The threatened bombardment of Tangiers by

the French fleet had been avoided by an ami-cable settlement of the difficulties.

Fresh arrests continue to be daily made among the republican leaders. Changarnier and the Generals were confined at Ham, to be tried by a court martial, on the charge of at-tempting to seduce the soldiers of the army

from their duty.

M. Thiers will leave immediately for Italy. Napoleon will undoubtedly have an immens majority at the election for President, which was to take place on the 20th instant.

Marshal Soult died on the 20th ultimo, in the

82d year of his age.

Spain.—We learn that the Queen's accouch ment was expected between the 8th and 11th

The Duke of Narvaez had been recalled by the Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier dined with the British Minister.

Cape of Good Hope.—The news from the Cape of Good Hope continues to excite great anxiety in England. The position of the British forces, and even of the local Government itself, seemed to become daily more critical Treachery of all kinds, and depredations, even under the very bayonets of the troops, were continued to the feoretiers. stantly occurring, and the frontiers were entirely beyond the troops to otect.

Liverpool Market.—Flow dull at last quotations. The market yesterday suffered a marked depression, owing to the adverse accounts from London, and small sales were made at

Friday's prices.
Indian corn, yesterday, was in brisk inquiry at an advance of 1s. per quarter, but this rise had checked the disposition to operate, and the market closed with a disnellination to operate.

Sale of white, at 29s., and yellow In wheat, the operations, like those in flour, were inactive, and chiefly of a retail character, without any change from Friday's rates.

Provisions.—Bacon is in good inquiry. Beef and pork without improvement. Shoulders are quoted 24s; but the large accumulation of last season's imports remain almost vadicions.

last season's imports remain almost undimin-ished. Lard has suddenly advanced. About 140 tons were taken at 41s, but holders now Sugar continues in good demand, and large quantities of Colonial and Porto Rico were sold on Saturday and yesterday at firmly maintain-

Liverpool Market, December 10.—Cotton.— Since the departure of the steamer Europs, the demand for cotton has sensibly declined. The sales up to last evening were 13,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were to speculators and ex-porters. Friday's prices were firmly maintain-ed until yesterday, when the market took a turn in favor of buyers, and prices declined 1-16d.

Sales of lard at 44s, the market being flat.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

Rumored Revolt of the Orleanists-the Pres dent's Proclamation to the People. Subsequent despatches put us in poof further details brought by the Baltic

Telegraphic information from London, re ceived at Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the steamer, states that the Prince de Join ville and the Duke A'Aumale—sons of the late King—had gone to Belgium, to raise the stand-ard of revolt against the military usurpation of

Commodore Ap Catesby Jones was among those wounded on the Boulevards; he lost a finger, had a leg broken, and was otherwise lisabled. The loss on the part of the army n the course of the Paris engagements, is se down at one superior officer and fifteen soldiers killed, and three officers and a hundred and our soldiers wounded.

M. Thiers has been liberated by the Presi-

dent, in consequence of ill health, on the condition that he leave the country.

Monday's Moniteur contains the President's proclamation, in which he says: "Frenchmen, he disturbances are appeased. Whatever may be the decision of the people, society is saved. The first part of my task is accomplished. The appeal to the nation for the purpose of erminating the struggles of parties, would not cause serious risk to the public tran-quillity. Why should the people have risen against me? If I do not any longer possess your confidence—if your ideas are changed here is no occasion to make precious blood flow; it will be sufficient to place an adverse vote in the urn. I shall always respect the lecision of the nation, but, till the nation has spoken, I shall not besitate, at any sacrifice, to affle the attempts of factions."

Accounts from Geneva state that a body of French refugees had met to deliberate, and after a long and stormy discussion, they decided to abstain from entering France.

HON. JOEL R. POINSETT, Secretary of War nder Mr. Van Buren, died at his residence at Statesburg, S. C., on the 12th inst., in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Poinsett was a native of Charleston, and served in the South Carolina Legislature and in Congress, and subsequently as Minister to Mexico, where on a memorable ceasion he so boldly upheld our national flag that the art of painting has perpetuated the incident. During the days of nullification, he was the leader of the Union party in South am done. One word only remains to be said,

### For they Faithen non HON-INTERVENTION

Kossuth is still here in New York, though 1 have not seen him yet. He is considered a truly great man, and the cause he advocates a nost sacred one. He seems to expect that our Government will aid in the re-establishment of the Republic of Hungary. I do not think that all his expectations will be realized, but I do hope that our Government and People will de vise some way to do something to stay the pow-er of the despots of Europe. I do not suppose that we, as a Government, are going to take upon ourselves the business of redressing all the wrongs which exist among the nations of the earth, but I do hope and insist that we should adhere to our policy of non-intervention. Our rule has been to send diplomatists with credentials to whatever Government they might find existing. The only exception to this rule was in the case of Cass, Charge to Rome in 1848. When he reached Rome, he found the Republic in power. No Government was ever more fairly established than that Republic. There was but one dissenting voice, in the large Chamber of Deputies which had been elected by the People, to the forming and establishing of a Republic. Now, Cass was not accredited to the Pope or the Papal Government, and it was not his business to inquire into the kind or character of the Govern but present his credentials immediately to what-ever Government he might find existing. The Government de facto was a Republic, and yet this Minister of a Republic refused to present his credentials, thus throwing the entire moral influence of this great Republic into the scale of the imbecile despot, who had just been ex-pelled by the people, and who had no hope of being restored except by foreign bayonets. What more shameful act could a Republican and a Protestant do? This was done by Cass to secure the influence of the priests in the election of President! Cass was sent there under Polk's Administration, and has been retained there under that of General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore. Had Mr. Cass remained quiet, it would not have seemed so bad; but he frequently went out of the city to the French camp, to visit the officers, while they were bombarding the city and battering down its walls. At the same time, 4,000 of the National Guards of Rome were laying at the cafes, and refused to fight, because they said that it was of no use to fight with four nations on their back; they would have to surrender, and they might as well surrender first as last. Had Cass been true to our principles, he would have hastened, with all possible despatch, and presented his credentials, and then, as an American, he would have gone among those National Guards, and incited them to fight; and had he have of any honest man he would have done it. An honest man in his place at that time might have saved the Republic. I was told by men of all parties at Rome-the priests even admit it—that there never was a better state of things in Rome than during the existence of that Republic. There never was greater security for person and property within the walls of the Eternal City. The people almost exemplified the spirit of the Apostles and early Christians. They had all things common. They divided their provisions with all. They took the best of care of the sick and wounded; and there was the greatest unanimity and good feeling among the people. How great the contrast between the state of things then and now! Then the prisons were empty—now they groan with some thirty thousand of the best of her citizens. Now the Inquisition is in full blast. Then an edition of the New Testament was published, which was seized as soon as the French succeeded in their infernal work, and the whole edition of more than three thousand copies have been taken to the rooms of the Init-that there never was a better state of the whole edition of more than three thousand copies have been taken to the rooms of the Inquisition. Now a man is imprisoned if a New Testament is found on him, and if he be a foreigner he is sent out of the country.

It is a shame that all that our people can do for the cause of freedom in other countries should be counteracted by such diplomatists absend and that the present Administration

abroad, and that the present Administration should neglect to recall such demagogues from places that they are so utterly unworthy to

title of a new montly newspaper which has just been started in New York, with C. Edwards Lester, Esq., as editor. It promises to be devo-ted, above all other things, to the perpetuity and

setts has decided that the proper authorities, acting in good faith, and for the benefit of the chools, have a right to exclude a girl of bad haracter from the public schools.

Mr. Webster has consented to deliver the annual address before the New York Historical Society, between the 20th of December and 10th

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Oct. 23.

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